

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 22nd February, 1887.

**POLITICAL.**

The *Zarifu-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, adverting to the rumour that Iskandar Khán, Abdul Rahmán Khán's cousin, will shortly receive a commission in the Russian army, says that this is only one of the many indications that the St. Petersburg Government desires to pick a quarrel with the British Government. Formerly, when the Khán of Khiva was frightened at the approach of Russians near his frontier, he offered to enter into an alliance with the British Government on condition of its protecting his kingdom from Russian encroachments, but the British Government unwisely refused to listen to his application. The policy of masterly inactivity pursued by England in Central Asia has enabled the Russians to make a steady advance in that quarter.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, says that a native newspaper has observed that the Porte will shortly pay for having alienated from it the sympathy of the British Government. But the *Tútiya* sees no reason to acquiesce in this opinion. The Sultan bears no enmity towards the British Government,

Circulation,  
300 copies.



but he is anxious to have Egypt evacuated by the British army, and his desire is perfectly justifiable. When Arabi Pasha rebelled against the Egyptian Government, the British Government voluntarily offered to put down the rebellion, saying that it had no intention of injuring the rights of the Porte. The Turks being a simple and credulous people and the Turkish finances being in an unsatisfactory condition at the time, the Sultan agreed to the proposal. But the British policy in Egypt during the last four years has been highly injurious to Turkish and French interests. The Bulgarian difficulty offered the Turks an opportunity of making friends with the Russians and of bringing pressure to bear on the British Government to withdraw its troops from Egypt. The Sultan wisely availed himself of the opportunity, and the result is that the British army in Egypt will be reduced to 4,000 troops by April next. It would be well if the Turks were able to gradually regain possession of their other lost provinces.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Noiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 14th February, says that, in order to maintain its rule in this country, it is necessary for the British Government to remain on friendly terms with the Sultan of Turkey, who is looked upon as their religious head by the eighty million Indian Musalmáns. Some persons are of opinion that the British Government has always secretly sought to injure Turkey. They say that it instigated the Crimean war, which greatly crippled the resources of Turkey. Again in the late Russo-Turkish war England did not assist the Porte, but, on the contrary, she took the island of Cyprus from it; and lately she has occupied Egypt. The Sultan, being convinced of her secret enmity, has begun to make friends with the Russians. It will be observed that his hostility will be highly injurious to the British Government. He can stop British traffic with India through the Suez Canal, and a rupture will grieve the Indian Musalmáns, though, of course, they will not rebel against the latter. Hence the British Government had better renew its friendship with the Porte.



The *Sahifa-i-Nami* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, Turkey and Musalmáns says that the Sultan of Turkey is the head of the whole Muhammadan world, but he has alienated from him the sympathy of Musalmáns by his unwise policy. Even the Arabs, the Egyptians, and Syrians, who are under his rule, are displeased with him. This state of things naturally causes grief to all Musalmáns, whose hopes and aspirations are entirely centred in Turkey. They have much of their former religious enthusiasm still left in them, and if the Sultan makes it a point to win their good will, he will become the most powerful king on the earth. The Sunnis will at once sympathize with him and will be ready to sacrifice their lives and property on his behalf if he strictly adheres to the principles of Muhammadan religion. He could even win over the Shias by showing indulgence and kindness to the Shia pilgrims to the Karbala. The Turks have unwisely turned into enemies the Ahl-i-Hadis Musalmáns, who are more enthusiastic than other classes of Musalmáns, by not allowing them to enter the shrine at Mecca. They could be conciliated without much difficulty.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Waqaya-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 14th February, Quarrel between the Magistrate and the Jubilee Celebration Committee at Ballia. The Government of India, in its Resolution regarding the celebration of the Jubilee in this country, expressly told the district authorities to keep themselves in the background in the matter and to allow the people to give a spontaneous expression of their loyalty. But it is to be regretted that at some places the Magistrates have still had the audacity to act with high-handedness as usual. The Magistrate of Ballia prepared an address which contained sentences injurious to the rights of the people, and set about forcibly obtaining signatures to it. He was supported by two native officers in the matter. But pleaders

Circulation,  
225 copies.



and other educated natives were highly indignant at the Magistrate's proceeding and opposed the address. It reflects no small credit on Bábu Jagdeo Bahádur Singh of Nagra that he boldly refused to sign the address and ran the risk of displeasing the district authorities. Considering the general dissatisfaction caused by his address, at last Mr. Mulock gave way and allowed the address to be altered in accordance with the wishes of the people. This speaks well for his good sense and shows that he is amenable to reason. But the conduct of the native officers who, in order to win his good will, assisted him in his endeavour to force such an objectionable address on the people, cannot be too highly condemned. Anglo-Indians would do well to remember that the spread of English education has made a great change in native character. Natives are perfectly loyal to the British throne, but they also value their rights and privileges and are prepared to assert them.

The same paper says that there is no doubt that convicts will be released and empty titles bestowed on the people in honour of the Jubilee, in accordance with Western custom. But the *Waqdya* has been requested by many persons to ask for the release of the middle-class examination prisoners. The case of men already in Government service, who have been allowed to hold their appointments on condition of their obtaining the middle-class examination certificate within a fixed time, deserves consideration. It is difficult for these people to find time to prepare for the examination, which is not an easy one. Government would place them and those who depend on them for their support under a deep debt of gratitude if it exempted them from the examination.

Jubilee and the Government servants who do not hold the middle-class examination certificate.

Circulation,  
660 copies.

The *Quāh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 19th February, says that all classes of the people in this country took part in the Jubilee celebrations on the 16th idem. But the

Prisoners released in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the Jubilee day.



prisoners who were released on the morning of that memorable day will not forget the happy event to the end of their lives and will always remain grateful to Government. In these provinces the total jail population was 25,000, of whom 6,500 convicts were released. The *Akhbār* then refers to the classes of prisoners to whom the indulgence was shown, and states that seventy civil prisoners were also released, their debts, amounting to nearly Rs. 4,000 in the aggregate, being paid by Government.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, does not approve of the intention of the people at Fyzabad to build a clock tower as the Jubilee memorial, and suggests that the Jubilee Fund should be devoted to the support of poor widows and orphans. It would be still better if the funds of some districts were jointly utilized for the purpose of establishing a technical school at Lucknow.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 16th February, is printed on red paper in golden letters. It publishes an article expressing joy at the advent of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign and adverting to the benefits bestowed on this country by British Government, and an Urdu poem praying for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. The paper also gives an account of the arrangements made at Etāwah for the celebration of the happy occasion.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 16th February, is printed in red letters and gives an account of the Jubilee celebrations at Aligarh and publishes the addresses presented there on the occasion.

Circulation,  
510 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 17th and 19th February, publishes an account of the Jubilee celebrations and festivities held at Lahore on the 16th and 17th February. The issue of the 19th February is printed on red paper.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



Circulation,  
254 copies.

The extra *Akhbār-i-Chundr*, of the 16th February, is printed on red paper and publishes articles and poems expressing joy at Her Majesty's Jubilee.

Circulation,  
660 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, which is printed on red paper, contains the programme of the Jubilee celebrations at Lucknow, and publishes an article in praise of Her Majesty's rule. A picture of Her Majesty has been issued with the paper as a supplement:

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The *Praydg Samdchār* (Allahabad), of the 19th February, gives a brief account of the celebration of the Jubilee at Allahabad and publishes a Hindi ode composed by the editor in honour of the occasion. (The extra *Praydg Mittra*, Allahabad, printed on red paper, publishes a Hindi poem in honour of the Jubilee, expressing joy at the happy event, but urging the revival of the *panchait* system for the decision of civil suits.)

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 16th February, describes the origin of the Jubilee festival, adverts to the three previous occasions on which the event has been celebrated in England, briefly refers to the chief advantages which natives enjoy under British rule, mentions the different schemes which have been proposed to perpetuate the memory of the Jubilee at Lahore in a permanent way, and urges that Government should repeal the Arms Act and strictly carry out the terms of the Royal proclamation of 1858. (The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, Bareilly, of the 16th February, expresses joy at the happy event and refers to the perfect security of life and property, the increased facilities of communication, the spread of education, the freedom of the press, and other benefits which the British government has bestowed on this country).

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Jalwā-i-Ezdi* (Meerut), of the 17th February, which appears entirely in golden letters, publishes an ode congratulating Her Majesty on the Jubilee and refers to the arrangements made at



Meerut for the celebration of the event. (The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 16th February, publishes a poem in praise of Her Majesty's rule. The *Azád*, Cawnpore, of the 18th February, the extra *Latifu-l-Akhbár*, Gorakhpur, of the 16th February, and other newspapers publish poems and articles expressing joy at Her Majesty's Jubilee and give accounts of the celebrations held at different places.)

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 14th February, publishes select benedictory odes, composed by Hindi authors of Upper India at the request of the Association of Hindi poets at Benares, in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee and approved by the Association. Each stanza in most of the odes ends with a prayer for the long life of the Queen-Empress.

Circulation,  
2,200 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, says that Sir Alfred Lyall's government. the *Oudh Akhbār*, in giving an account of the Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to the Agra College, praises His Honor for the advancement of education. But this is mere flattery. His Honor has done nothing to encourage education. On the contrary, his views in connection with the proposed University at Allahabad were found to be such as would be injurious to the cause of education and progress. Sir George Couper's government was not good and failed to please either Europeans or natives. Sir Alfred Lyall's administration has been an uneventful one. He has done no great harm to the country nor has he bestowed any great benefit on it. The establishment of the Legislative Council is the only memorable event of his government. The *Oudh Akhbār* would do well to suggest to His Honor to do something to win popularity with the people. His speech at the Agra College was one of the ordinary kind, and he evaded the question of technical education, although such education is at present much needed in this country.

Circulation,  
240 copies.



Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, Lahore, of the 12th February, expresses great surprise and regret at the sentence of death and confiscation of all property passed on Shaikh Mihr Ali by the Sessions Judge of Hoshiárpur. (The *Panjábí Akhbár*, Lahore, of the 19th February, the *Páté Khán*, Lahore, of the 16th idem, and *Nízamu-l-Mulk*, Moradabad, of the 16th idem, express nearly the same sentiments regarding the sentence passed on the Shaikh. The *Panjábí Akhbár* regrets that the persons who took part in the religious riots in different parts of the country were punished, while native editors, who had chiefly instigated the riots, received no punishment.)

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 18th February, says that the *Táju-l-Akhbár* in its local news column, complains that great distress prevails among the poorer classes of the people owing to the dearth of grain, and that poor yet respectable persons are to be seen begging alms at night. The *Aftáb* referred to the subject at some length in its issue of the 22nd December, 1886. About half the population of Lahore has only one scanty meal during the day, the income of the lower classes hardly exceeding Rs. 5 a month and wheat selling at 12 or 13 seers the rupee. The condition of poor persons belonging to the respectable classes, who have no funds to carry on any trade and who are unable to find employment, is most unsatisfactory. It would be well if Sir Charles Aitchison walked through the streets of the city at night in disguise like Harun-ul-Rashid and ascertained how much distress prevails among the people. The last crop was an average one and so is the present. The dearth has been brought about by the large purchases made by grain-dealers. The *Aftáb* knows that Government pursues a policy of free trade, but the case of grain trade is a special one and would justify Government interference.



The *Qaisari* (Jalandhar), of the 12th February, says that the *Jarida-i-Rozgar* newspaper of Madras states that, on the occasion of his late visit to Delhi, Nawab Mirza Firoz Husain Khan, a well-known native of Madras, distributed all the money he had with him at the time among the poor Delhi princes and promised to pay them Rs. 250 a month. The *Jarida* appeals to the nobility and gentry, and especially to the Hyderabad Darbar, to render relief to them and save the family of Timur from extinction. The *Qaisari* hopes the appeal of the Madras journal will not go for nothing, and advises the princes to receive education in order that they may be able to earn themselves their livelihood.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Zarifu-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, publishes a cartoon in which a European, named Government, is represented as carrying a camel loaded with the riches of this country.

India drained of its  
riches by England.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, complains that the supply of provisions and other things to the camps of Government officers on tour involves much inconvenience and expense to the people. Official tours should not be put a stop to, inasmuch as they afford the officers an opportunity of enquiring into the condition of the people, but steps should certainly be taken to check the evil in question. Formerly, on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor to some places, a tax was levied by the tahsildars from shop-keepers to meet the cost of provisions supplied to his camp, but the objectionable practice was forbidden on the *Nasim* drawing attention to it. Some officers have full payments made to traders and other persons in their own presence. It would be well if all officers did the same. The *Nasim* has often seen the subordinates and private servants of officers on tour paying for sweetmeats and other things at much below the market rates; but tahsildars refrain from insisting on full rates being paid, because in that case the private servants of officers are sure to find fault with the supplies

Official tours.

Circulation,  
325 copies.



Circulation,  
150 copies.

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Circulation,  
325 copies.



in order to bring tahsildars into trouble. Landowners have to supply fuel and grass gratis and are often obliged to pay bribes to official underlings in order to save their cattle from being pressed into service.

The *Adib-i-Alam* (Moradabad), of the 14th February, is unable to understand why about two hundred candidates for the Lower Subordinate Grade Pleaders Examination held during the last Christmas were excluded from the examination. It is true that some of them had not filed their education certificates, but all the others had sent in their applications in time with the usual fees and certificates, and it is not clear why their names were not published in the *Allahabad Government Gazette*. Some of them called upon the Registrar of the High Court on the 27th December last and represented the matter to him in vain. The Lower Subordinate Grade Pleaders Examination has been abolished for the future, but these men who were excluded from the late examination through no fault of theirs should be offered another chance. The *Adib* hopes that the High Court will take their case into consideration and do them justice.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 20th February, is Finance Committee and education. grieved to say that the Finance Committee has recommended a large reduction in the expenditure on public instruction. Good results were expected from the committee, but the reverse has been the case. It may be hoped that the Government of India will not accept its recommendations in the matter ; otherwise education, which has cost Government so much trouble and expense, but which is still in its infancy, will receive a serious blow and all progress will be stopped.

The same paper, of the 16th February, adverting to the Regulation of large fairs. result of the enquiry of the coroner's jury into the fire at the People's Park, Madras, and to the recommendations of the jury for



satisfactory arrangements being made for extinguishing fires and an Act being passed for the regulation of fairs, says that other Local Governments should also adopt the recommendations in question. In every large city means should be provided of rapidly putting out fires. The enforcement of some general rules for the regulation and control of large fairs with a view of protecting the lives and property of the people is equally necessary.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Ázād* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, enters a strong protest against the provisions of the Bengal Civil Courts Bill, which are intended to transfer from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges to the District Judges the power of appointing ministerial officials in the offices of the former.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Ájtáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th February, is glad to say that Díwán Lachhman Dás, who has lately been elevated to the Prime Ministership in Kashmir, has shown himself to be a very impartial officer. He has not sought to shield even Díwán Gobind Saháya, late Prime Minister, but, finding him to have misappropriated Rs. 65,000, has ordered him to make good the sum. Some persons consider him to be over-strict, but this is a mistake. The show of indulgence to criminals tends to encourage crime.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Vazír-i-Hind* (Siálkot), of the 13th February, regrets to say that the state of affairs is reported to be very unsatisfactory in Kashmir. Shaikh Mirán Bakhsh has been thrown into prison and is treated with great severity. He gets food and even water only once during the day and night. In jails in British India convicts can drink water as often as they please. Díwán Lachhman Dás should have first made it a point to improve the administration instead of ill-treating the old officers. If he had reason to believe that they had

Circulation,  
192 copies.



misappropriated the public money, he should have gradually checked their accounts and recovered from them any sums that might have been found due by them to the State. The Maharája himself is greatly annoyed at his high-handed proceedings and besought the Council to act with moderation in vain. Indeed, His Highness has been so much grieved that he does not take food properly and has become very weak. The editors of Lahore newspapers, who are accustomed to flatter Díwán Lachhman Dás, have gone to Kashmir in order to congratulate him on his elevation and share in his generosity. It appears from the *Akhbár-i-Ám* that on a former occasion he gave an editor Rs. 1,200. Díwán Gobind Saháya has been charged with misappropriating the State money, and his son has been dismissed from his office. Ráe Rádha Kishan has been suspended, and Sardár Karam Singh and Sardár Lálman ordered to give security for Rs. 30,000 each. The Department of Secret Intelligence, which was under the management of a relative of Díwán Gobind Saháya, has been abolished. Hakím Fidá Muhammad Khán has been obliged to leave Kashmir and return to his home. Sánwal Singh was fined Rs. 100 for riding through the Mandi. The high-handedness of the new Prime Minister has caused a panic among the State officers.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Sahífa-i-Qudsí* (Delhi), of the 17th February, is surprised that Pandit Kishan Lál Manager of Pataudi State, Panjáb. has been allowed to hold the office of Manager of the Pataudi State without a break for the last ten years. It is time that the Manager should be changed. If Government desires to patronize the Pandit and his relatives, his brother, Niranján Lál, may be appointed to the office. The Commissioner of Delhi should see to this.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

( 125 )

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Adab-i-'Alam</i>	Morádábád ...	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Husain.	1887. Feb. 14th	1887. Feb. 16th	
2	<i>Adab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur ...	"	"	Barkat Ali	19th	21st	350 copies.
3	<i>Adab-i-Panjáb</i>	Láhore	"	Tri-weekly	Dívan Bútá Singh ...	" 14th, 16th, & 18th.	" 17th, 18th, & 21st	500 "
4	<i>Ágrá Akhbár</i>	Ágrá	"	Weekly	Tajammu-l-Husain ...	" 14th	" 18th	150 "
5	<i>Akhbár-i-'Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 15th	" "	70 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-'Am</i>	Láhore	"	Tri-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 15th & 19th	" 18th & 22nd	2,800 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-Chundar</i>	Chunár	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali	" 15th	" 17th	254 "
8	<i>Akhtar-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Sajjád Husain	" 16th	" 19th	84 "
9	<i>Álam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatullah	" 18th	" 20th	175 "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 16th	" 19th	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government).
11	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i>	Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 14th	" 16th	102 "
12	<i>Anjadu-l-Akhbár</i>	Badáun	Urdú	"	Ali Amjad Husain ...	" "	" 18th	200 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	" 12th	" 16th	150 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	"	"	Amír Sháh	" "	" "	150 "
15	<i>Asd</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 18th	" 19th	240 "
16	<i>Bharat Jivan</i>	Benares	Hindí	"	Rám Krishn Varná,	" 14th	" 17th	2,200 "
17	<i>Bharat Sudashá Pravarak.</i>	Farukhabad...	"	Monthly	Janesh Prasad	For January	" 16th	400 "







36	Lahore Gazette	...	...	...	Weekly	...	Dídar Bakhsh	...	12th	...	16th	...	100	"
37	Laffu-l-Akhdar	...	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Latif	...	"	18th	20th	...	150	"
38	Marwar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	"	14th	17th	...	140	"
39	Mashar-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Ghulam Muhammad,	...	"	15th	16th	...	200	"
40	Matla-i-Nur	...	Cawnpore	...	"	...	Durgá Prasád	...	"	19th	22nd	...	59	"
41	Mauj-i-Narbudá	...	Hoshangábád,	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Karim	...	"	16th	19th	...	276	"
42	Masdaq-ká-Putla	...	Rámpur	...	"	...	Muhammad Razá	...	17th	...	22nd	...	150	"
43	Mihir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	"	...	Muhiba-l-lah	...	"	14th	17th	...	250	"
44	Mitra Vilás	...	Láhore	...	Hindí	...	Mukund Rám	...	"	"	18th	...	350	"
45	Muftá-i-Am	...	Ágrá	...	Urdú	...	Ahmad Khán	...	"	20th	21st	...	125	"
46	Mulki Shuhdá	...	Láhore	...	"	...	Fazlu-l-dín	...	"	14th	"	...	650	"
47	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	...	Lucknow	...	"	...	Bihari Lal	...	For February	"	"	...	125	"
48	Najjar-i-Asam	...	Morádábád	...	"	...	Amjad Ali	...	Feb. 14th	"	17th	...	175	"
49	Najmu-l-Akhdar	...	Etáwah	...	"	...	Rúhu-llah Khán	...	"	12th & 16th	18th & 21st,	...	175	"
50	Nasim-i-Ágrá	...	Ágrá	...	"	...	Jamná Dás	...	"	15th	17th	...	325	"
51	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur	...	"	...	Sheo Naráyan	...	"	16th	19th	...	52	"
52	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	...	Jaunpur	...	"	...	Muhammad Isháq	...	Jan. 24th & Feb. 8th.	"	"	...	50	"
53	Nigamomdyán	...	Lucknow	...	"	...	Debí Prasád	...	For February	22nd	22nd	...	181	"
54	Nisam-l-Mulk	...	Morádábád	...	"	...	Fahimu-l-dín	...	Feb. 16th	"	18th	...	100	"
55	Nér Afshán	...	Ludhiána	...	"	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	"	18th	20th	...	755	"
56	Neru-l-Anwar	...	Cawnpore	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	"	19th	"	...	944	"
57	Nyaya Sudha	...	Harda	...	Maráthí-Eng-lish.	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	Jan. 5th & Feb. 16th.	"	19th	...	390	"
58	Oudh Akhdar	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Sheo Prasád	...	Feb. 16th to 21st,	"	17th to 21st,	...	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	"
59	Panjabi Akhdar	...	Láhore	...	"	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	12th, 16th, & 19th.	"	17th, 20th, & 22nd.	...	300 copies.	"
60	Panjab Punch	...	"	...	"	...	Firozu-l-dín	...	"	17th	20th	...	80	"



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	<i>I &amp; e Khán</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Rahmán	Feb. 16th	1887.	400 copies.
62	<i>Putálá Akhbár</i>	Patálá	"	"	Dín Muhammad	" 15th	"	670
63	<i>Prayág Samáchr</i>	Alláhábád	Hindí	"	Dewakí Nandan	" 19th	"	550
64	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Ganeshí Lal	" 20th	"	70
65	<i>Qaisarí</i>	Jullundur	"	"	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 12th & 19th,	"	125
66	<i>Qaisar-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Rafiu-l-dín	" 18th	"	"
67	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Láhore	"	Tri-weekly	Nádir Alí	" 15th, 17th, & 19th.	22nd 18th, 19th, & 22nd.	413
68	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindí	Weekly	Murád Alí	" 14th	"	381
69	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	Morádábád	Urdu	"	Jamshed Alí	" 13th	"	125
70	<i>Roxána</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahádur	" 17th	"	150
71	<i>Sádu-l-Akhbár</i>	Baháwalpur	"	Weekly	Dwárká Náth	" 16th	"	250
72	<i>Safir-i-Am</i>	Bhupál	"	"	Abdu-l-Wáhid	" 16th	"	400
73	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	Delhí	"	Bi-monthly	Buláqí Dás	" 16th	"	300
74	<i>Sahifa-i-Námi</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ahmad Hasan	" 17th	"	325
75	<i>Sahifa-i-Qudsí</i>	Delhí	"	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l- Qudsí.	" 14th	"	200
76	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudh- kar.</i>	Udaipur	Hindí	"	Banshí Dhar	" 16th	"	450
77	<i>Sarnsh-i-Benares</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Wali Muhammad	" 17th	"	120
78	<i>Shahjahanábád Punch,</i>	Delhí	"	"	Mír Hasan	"	"	"
79	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Ahmad Hasan	"	"	"

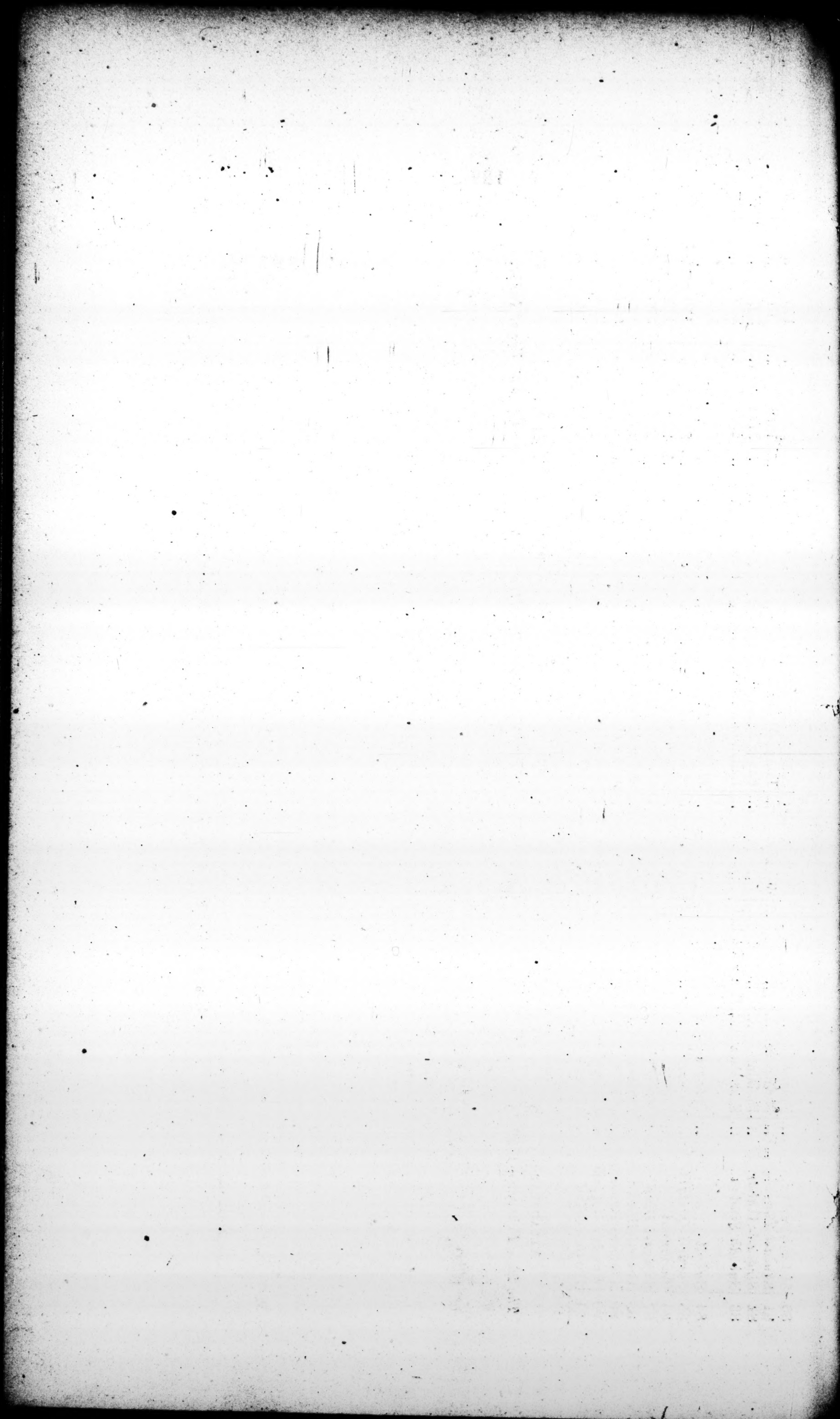


80	Shdm-i-Oudh	...	Fyzábád	...	Tri-monthly,	Kishun Prasád	...	11th	...	19th	...	150	"
81	Shula-i-Tur	...	Cawnpore	...	Weekly	Jamná Prasád	...	15th	...	16th	...	61	"
82	Sirajul-Akhdar	...	Jhelam	...	"	Faqir Muhammad	...	14th	...	17th	...	307	"
83	Subodh Sindhu	...	Khandwa	...	"	Lakshman Anant	...	16th	...	19th	...	200	"
84	Suhail	...	Benares	...	"	Sharfu-l-din	...	17th	...	"	...	150 copies.	"
85	Surat-i-Qaisari	...	Rampur	...	"	Muhammad Razá	...	"	...	22nd	...	125	"
86	Tamanna	...	Lucknow	...	"	Puran Chand	...	16th	...	21st	...	300 copies.	"
87	Tattva-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	"	Sajjad Husain	...	"	...	20th	...	192	"
88	Vasir-i-Hind	...	Sikot	...	"	Mirza Mavahid	...	13th	...	18th	...	800	"
89	Victoria Paper	...	"	...	Daily	Gyan Chand	...	14th to 19th	...	17th to 22nd	...	225	"
90	Waqtia-i-Alam	...	Ghazipur	...	Weekly	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	...	14th	...	19th	...	200	"
91	Zarfu-l-Hind	...	Meerut	...	"	Sabit Ali	...	16th	...	20th	...	200	"

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD; }  
The 26th February, 1887.







**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This involves gathering information about the situation and identifying the specific issue that needs to be addressed.

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